CASTING THE LURING FLY.

FAMOUS FISHERMEN MEET AT THE ANGLER'S ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

firm Wood's Tests for Amateur Pishermon-Charles P. Murphy's Style of Fishing-Healthy Amateurs from Central Valley. "I should like to get out there and cast the fly a few minutes before the amateurs begin,"

said expert Ira Wood to Francis Endicott,

President of the National Rod and Reel Asso ciation, yesterday morning, at the second an nual tournament in Central Park.
"It strikes me," continued Mr. Wood, "that
the points are too simple in these contests. I should say to the competitors: Can you cast under a bridge? Can you cast under a bush?

Can you cast across the wind? Can you cast

Mr. Wood and other experts discovered that the boys had mastered the art of casting fairly well. While there was a moderate northwest wind the little lake was nicely sheltered, and the surroundings were favorable for neat work. A large number of devotees of the sport looked on in the bright sunshine-among them the Hon. H. P. McGowan of the Cuttyhunk Club, the Rev. H. L. Zeigenfuss of Christ Church Poughkeepsie, one of the judges; the Hon. R. B. Rooseveit, James 'L. Vallotton of the Pasque Island Club, D. W. Cross, President of the Oneida Club: Fish Commissioner E. G. Blackford, Fred. Mather of the Adirondack Club, and William C. Harris of the American Angler. The oldest fisherman present was silver-haired William Mitchell of Vandam

Angler. The oldest fisherman present was silver-haired William Mitchell of Vandam street, who caught the first frost fish out of the North River. The toughest angler was gray-haired Chorles F. Murnhy, the first maker of such a constant of the control of the such as the succession. He is the Rip van Winkle of New Jersey. While watching one of the amateur line whirlers Mr. Murphy remarked:

"Distance is a good point, but it is better to keep the bight out of the water. When I strike of my whore they re thick I put on a little straight of the line of the high to the first bob of bright color, so that I can follow it with my eye. I then let out about sixty feet, and cast straight, keeping the line out of the water, so that only the stretcher and the first bob fly touch the water. Then I fasten the fish sure. If the line was loose in parabolic curves and all that sort of Inney work, the fish 'd unblook himself and wave his tail in your face. It's all bosh about fishermen throwing the fly hundreds offect."

Competition opened in amateur single-handed fly casting, reds not to exceed I leet 6 Inches in length. The points to be made were distance, delicacy and accuracy, Mr. E. Eggert of New York, a cool, young fisherman, was the lirst to step out on the little platform over the water. He handled his red with strength and case, but drow too much water to be highly successful. His best distance was 70 feet, and he gair ed 10 points each for delicacy and accuracy total, 90.

Mr. H. P. Weld of Brooklyn followed. He also and accuracy: total, 90.

Mr. H. P. Weld of Brooklyn followed. He also kept his line over-weighted with water, his best point being accuracy. In several of his casts he could have hooked a whitehalt of the little bucy that he almed at. His longest cast was 64 feet; delicacy, 8 points; accuracy, 13; total, 85.

was 64 feet; delicacy, 8 points; accuracy, 13; total, 85.
Mr. H. C. Thorne of Central Valley, Orange county, pulled off his coat before he grasped his rod. His easting was remarkably straight, both forward and backward, and he handled his rod as if it was a continuation of his strong arm and flexible wrist. His tip had the snap of a Colorado stage driver's while, and he had the art to get an extra twirf out of it when recovering his line. Once his vigorous twist snapped the fly off his leader. His accuracy equalled a Japanese jurgler's. He covered 80 feet in one cast. He was awarded 15 points for delicacy and 20 for accuracy; total, 115.
Mr. C. A. Riuch of Lancaster, Pa., handled his red and time with skill, his strong point being delicacy. His longest east was 70 feet. He gained 20 points for delicacy and 10 for accuracy; total, 100.

Mr. W. F. liendrix of Central Valley was an.

gained 20 points for delicacy and 10 for accuracy; total, 163.

Mr. W. F. Hendrix of Central Valley was another handy amateur. He threw out and recovered his line with a directness that picased old fishermon. His longest cast was 77 foet; he made 15 points on designer and the same number on accuracy; total, 107.

Mr. C. G. Lavison of Brooklyn cast his light fly with the same straight num that Architald McDregor piches a quoit. While his longest cast was only 51 feet, he received the highest number of points allowed for accuracy, which is 25; he also scored 15 points for delicacy; total, 21.

This ended the contest. The lightest rod used was 8% causes, by Thorne. He won first prize, Mr. Hendrix second, Mr. Rauch third, Mr. Levison fourth, Mr. Eggert fifth, and Mr. Wold sixth. There were seven prizes and only six confestants.

Wold sixth. There were seven prizes and only six contestants.

A protest was made against Mr. Therne taking first prize on the ground that he was a manufacturer of fishing tackie, and therefore barred under the rules from entering amateur contests. Mr. Thorne said that he only made paper boxes in which tackle was packed. His father-in-law made fishing tackle, but he did not believe a little thing like that should bar him out. The protest was set aside.

The star performances of the day came in the single-hunded fly easting by experts, rods not to exceed eleven feet in length nor five ounces in weight.

to exceed eleven feet in length nor five ounces in weight.

Mr. H. W. Hawes of Central Valley, who appeared last year as an amateur, and astonished veteran fishermen by custing \$2 feet with a 45-ounce red, varioushed his six competitors in this class, and improved on his former remarkable feat. His casts were clean ent and straight out, and his receivery and back casts superb. His motions were graceful, and he had his fly on the water at times as lightly as thistic down. He made by far the longest cust of the day, 85 feet. He received 26 points for delicacy and 15 for accuracy; total, 120.

Mr. R. C. Leonard also of Central Valley, who divided honors with Mr. Hawes last year, handled his rod almost as defty as his rival excelling him somewhat in the straightness of his casts. His longest throw was 79 feet. Ho made 20 points on accuracy, and 15 on delicacy; total, 111.

Mr. Thomas J. Couroy, the handsomest fish-

shadled his rod almost as defly as his rival sixediling him somewhat in the straightness of his casts. His longest throw was 79 feet. Ho made 20 points on accuracy, and 15 on delicacy; total, 114.

Mr. Thomas J. Conroy, the handsomest fisherman among the hundreds present, took third honors in this class. He sent out his line with grace and precision, keeping it in the air with a twist of the wrist that delicated even veteran flurphy from New Jorsey. His best cast was 67 feet, and 20 points each for delicacy and accuracy brought his score up to 107.

Mr. G. W. Pritchard proved that his hand has not yet lost its cunning. He cast his fly delicately and defity, winning fourth prize by a cast of 67 feet; 22 points for delicacy and 15 for accuracy; total, 104.

Mr. Harry Pritchard, who bears a close resomblance to the Lone Pisherman, failed to repeat his brilliant cast of last season, when he landed his fly 91 feet. He was out of gractice, He took with a rich with a score of 67 feet, 26 for accuracy, and 15 for delicacy; total, 192.

Botund Mr. G. S. Hyer, a promising much of Rube of Syracuse, who vangui-hod the European fleshermen last summer on their native heath, each his fly 61 feet, won 20 points for delicacy and 15 for accuracy; total 96.

Mr. G. S. Varney of Central Valley fell somewhat behind his companions. He cast 63 feet, made 10 points for delicacy and none for accuracy; total, 73. There were five prizes for this class taken by the first five named.

In the single-handed fly-casting amateur class, rods not to exceed 11 feet in length nor 9 onness in weight, there were six contestants and six prizes. Some exceedingly close work was performed in this class. The awaids were won in the following order:

Mr. W. E. Hendrix cast 78 feet, made 22 points by delicacy and 18 by accuracy; total, 108.

Mr. Themas Pritchard, with the lightest rod by nearly and 18 by accuracy; total, 198.

Mr. C. A. Bauch cast faller cy; total, 198.

Mr. E. Vaggert cast 6245 feet, secred 18 points by delicacy and 11 by accuracy; total,

18th Charles II Wells, at Utica N.Y.

1871—Charles II Wells, at Utica N.Y.

1872—Selb tireer, at Selicca Falls, N.Y.

1873—Renden Wood, at Oswego, N. Y.

1874—Renden Wood, at Oswego, N. Y.

1875—Renden Wood, at Waterlowe, N. Y.

1875—Selb tireer, at Burland, N. Y.

1876—Selb tireer, at Burland, N. Y.

1876—Selb tireer, at Burland, N. Y.

1886—Teabler Wood, at Compy Island, N. Y.

1886—Teabler Wood, at Ningara Falls, N.Y.

isse-ii i. leenard si Nigara Falls, S. Y. 75

1890-iii Pritchard, at New York city 91

Among the most interested spectators was Mr. W. T. Silk of Stanford England. Mr. Silk is singaged in stocking the fish preserves of rich Englishmen with base and other American fish, He said that American bass thrive better in English waters than here, and that the no-bility enjoy catching this game fish very much. Lord Mayo, who is now in this country, intends fishing in Greenwood Lake before his return.

The association sat down to a dinner in the Metropolitan Hotel in the evening. At the business meeting afterward Francis Endicott was reclected President. Frederick Mather Secretary, and James L. Vallotton Tresaurer. It was voted that a standard for salmon and fly fishing reds and rock be established by a committee of six, consisting of L. W. Winchester, I. P. Metown, J. L. Valletton, J. C. McAndrew, James Benkard and C. Van Brunt. They will report at the meeting on Nov. 13

New York Blevelists in Boston Boston, Oct, 16.- The members of the Citizens Bievele Chief New York arrived breateday. Ther were consecut by the Massachusetts Rievels Call, whose sients they will be. After he action action was latent to the Massachus and Massachus to be all Satisfa sent setter.

WITH BOWSPRITS UNDER

The Bedouin Bents the Gracie in a Forty

The yachtemen had a fine sailing breeze for their race yesterday, and recovered from he doldrums of last week. It was the annual fall match for sloops and cutters for prizes given by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. Only the Gracie and the Bedouin of the irst class started, the others not liking the prospect of a day's bard pounding out on the ocean. According to the club rules, amateur antied the vachts, which were manned, however, by professional crews. The tug Edwir M. Millard took Mesars, Bayard and De Luze of the Sailing Committee and a few enthusiasti-Corinthians over the course.

The Gracie is a regular American centre board sloop, the largest in these waters, being 79 feet 10 inches over all. The Bedouin is o the cutter type, modified, however, by having considerably more beam than the orthodox Emrish racing cutter. She is \$3 feet long over all, and, with a draught twice as great as the Gracie's, she had of course, a decided advantage by her better hold on the water in the rolling sea that prevailed. Mr. Arenthald Rogers sailed his ship, and Mr. Fred Tams, at able Corinthian, was skipper of the Gracie. Far as the eye could reach the white feam creets glittered in the sunlight as the yachts approached the starting point. The surf broke with a thundering rear all down the Jersey const, and a stiff east-northeast wind warned the yachtsmen to make everything saug for a twenty-mile nose-ender. The start was from all Baby 5, at the point of Sandy Hook. The Sailing Committee decided to make the course due east, and by means of notes held out on the end of a long pole the information was skilfully conveyed to the ricera without a collision. There was a flying start, and two roofs turned snugly in, and only a stayanil for a headsait. The Bedouin made a more liberal display of musin, which gave her the advantage from the start. Both craft had toomasts housed. They crossed on the port tack, and started on a long leg down the beach. It was lively work, and at every sea they pitched bowsprits under. The Gracie split facks with the light heels, and shook out the reefs in her mainsail, set her ilb, and ran up her top mast. The entire quickly followed suit.

It was beny weather for a while, and the spray was flung over the pilot house of the split facks with the Bedouin and shook out the roofs in her mainsail, set her ilb, and ran up her top mast. The enter quickly followed suit.

It was beny weather for a while, and the spray was flung over the pilot house of the pilot house of the wind. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Gracie split facks with the Bedouin and stood off sacre but this manceuter did her no good. A big hole showed in the leeen of her mainsail, but otherwise she was all right. At 20 clock the ensiderably more beam than the orthodox English racing cutter. She is 83 feet long over

o'elock.

The wind was now getting lighter, and both began to jule on the cambrie, the Bedouin being considerably the quickest in doing so, and also running up a spinnaker for a while, a sail the Gracie did not show. The run back was without particular incident, except that the Gracie held her own far better than on the beat out.

beat out.

The Bedouin slipped by the finish at 5:19:25,
the Gracie arriving at 5:37. On actual time
the Bedouin thus beats the Gracie 19 minutes
5 seconds, having made the course in 6 hours
77 minutes, 55 seconds. The Bedouin allows at minutes, 55 seconds. The Bodonin anows the Gracie a few minutes' time, according to the Senwanaka Yacht Clubrules, but it had not been calculated by the committee, as they had no measurement of the Gracie. It would not, they say, at all affect the result.

For the first race at Brighton Beach yeserdny, three-quarters of a mile. Vibrator sold at \$60; Bradford, \$15; Maria Lewis, \$14; Trensurer, \$10; field, \$13, Vibrator won, Charley Fiske second, Bradford third. Time, 1:17%.

Mutuals paid \$5.75.

For the second race, three-quarters of a mile, Black Gal sold at \$40; Little Katio, \$30; Faugh-

A. Ballagh, \$25; Exeter, \$20; field, \$30. Bonairetta won, Black Gal second, Exeter third. Time, 1:18%, Mutuals paid \$12.40 for first, and \$55.70 for pine for \$5.

For the third race, one fille and an eighth, Dan K. soid at \$19; Marshall \$40; Libite Dale, \$20; field, \$30, Dan K. won, Lillie Dale second, Marshall third. Time, 1:50%, Mutuals paid \$9.30. Marshall third. Time, 1:50%. Mutuals pane \$9.30.
For the fourth race, one mile and an eighth, P-lot soid at \$100; Babeock, \$65; Harry Mann, \$20; Vexation, \$10. Priot won, Babeock second, Yexation third, Time, 1:59. Mutuals paid Vexation third, Time, 1:59. Mutuals paid \$9.75.

The fifth race was declared off, owing to an error in the entries.

For the sixth race, a steeplechase over the short course, about one and a half miles, Puritan sold at \$40; Bridecake and John Hamilton, \$30; Bally, \$20; field, \$15. Bridecake won, Odette second, Puritan third. Time, 2:45. Mutuals paid \$15.50.

John Hamilton fell at the fifth jump, going right over on his back. Jockey Ford was underneath, and when he was picked up blood was flowing from his mouth and nose. It was thought he was hurt internally. The horse broke his neck.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The fall meeting of the National Jockey Club began with a splendid track and cool weather.

In the first race, a dash of one mile, Aranza

sold at \$125 to \$50 for Brad. \$100 for Fairview. and \$5 for Homespun. Aranza won by four lengths, Brad second, ten lengths ahead of Homespun. Time, 1:44 %. French pools paid 56.65.

Homespun. Time, 1:44%. French pools paid \$5.65.

The second race was the Arlington Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Leo sold for \$100, against \$20 for Walden's pair, Tolu and Welcher; \$20 for Ecuador, and \$20 for the floid. Leo won, three lengths atlead of Eclat, Welcher third. Time, 1:17. French pools paid \$8.50.

The next race was the Washington Stakes for all ages, one and a quarter miles. Parole sold two to one against the field. Col. Sprague and Bica struggled hard down the home stretch, but Parole fluished an easy winner, four lengths ahead of Rica, who was a half length in front of Col. Sprague. Time, 2:10. French pools paid \$5.55.

26.85.
The fourth race was for all ages, five fur-longs. Breeze sold at \$50 to \$50 for the field. Breeze won by a length, Wandering second, two lengths in front of Burch. Time, 1:01%. French pools paid \$9.30.
The last race was a handleap hurdle race, one mile and a quarter. Gath, won two lengths in front of Buster, Borverwyck third, Time, 2:33. French pools paid \$80.85.

At the West Side Driving Park The West Side Driving Park Association in Jorsey City, opened its October meeting yesunlay. The first trot, purse \$200, for the 2:50 class, mile heats, best three in five, had five singlers. Artillery sold at \$60; field, \$20. Artillery won the first heat, Tom G, second, J. I. T. third, George Wilson fourth; time, 2:42%. T. third, George Wilson fourth; time, 2:42%. Maggie G, won the next three heats and the trot in 2:36%, 2:37%, and 2:37. Arthlery got second money, Tom G, third, Revenge fourth. The trot for a purse of \$500, for the 2:30 class brought out eight competitors. Ossian Pet solid at \$50; Lattle Mac, \$40; Josephine S., \$35; floid, \$25. In the first heat Ossian Pet won in 2:31; Daisy Evebright second, Black Prince third, John D, fourth. Daisy Evebright acquired the second heat: Josephine S, second, John D, third, Black Prince fourth; time, 2:32%. The third heat was won by Josephine S, John D, second, Black Prince fourth; time, 2:33. In the fourth heat Black Prince won; Lattle Mac second, Ossian Pet third, Daisy Evebright fourth; time, 2:33.

Darkness coming on after this heat, the finish was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

Chicago, Oct. 16 .- The 2:26 class trot, postoned yesterday after three heats, was finished to-day, Index winning the final heat and the ruptured a blood vessel. Her driver. Ray Warner, was thrown to the track, and was carried insensible into the club house. Time,

ried insensible into the club house. Time, 2:26%.

The next event was the unfinished 2:30 class pacing contest, three heats of which were paced yesterday. Billy M. won the fourth heat in 2:24%. In the next heat there was every appearance that his driver had pulled him, and Jordan beat him in 2:30. The judges declared it no heat. The next heat and contest were won by Jordan in 2:30.

In the free-for-all pacing event Richball, the favorite, won castly in three straight heats. Flora Belle second. Westmont third. Time. 2:184, 2:184, 2:234.

The true for the 2:19 class was won by Monroe Chief. Zee B. second, and Sleepy Joe third. Time, 2:22, 2:23x, 2:225.

Tretting at Beacon Park.

Belle Shackett won the trot for the 2:33 class to-day in three straight heats. Time-2 27%, 2:28, 2:32. The trot for 2:22-class horses was not finished. Kentucky Wilkes won the first heat Don the second and King Almont the third. Time—2:22%, 2:23, 2:22%.

An Editor's Contempt of Court. LITTLE BOOK, Oct. 16.—M. C. Harris, editor of the Hat Springe Horseshor, was arrested to day by Judge Woods of the virgin Court for contempt, in having pub-lished as also in reflecting on the Court.

SIXTEEN ROUNDS FOUGHT

TOM KING'S WRIST INJURED IN HIS CONTEST WITH BARNES. The Purse Awarded to the Latter-

Long Island Officials Arrive Late and In-terrupt the Fight, but They Apologise. The glove encounter between Tommy Barnes of Sheffield, England, and Tom King of Liverpool, which was finished about 2 o'clock restorday morning, and the result of which was announced in yesterday morning's Sun, took place in a public house on Long Island. After a platoon of police had taken possession of the proposed fighting ground in the Manhattan Athletic Club's upper park, the managers met in a sporting house in this city and there arranged a new programme. Those who got the tip took coaches to the designated rendezvous. and were taken up stairs to a small hall, where a rope ring was creeted. Only the holders of

in all, 47 persons were present. The fight was to be fought to a finish, under London prize ring rules, for a subscription purse of \$500. At 1 o'clock in the morning Barnes shied his eastor into the ring, and leaped nimbly over the ropes, attended by Jimmy Murray and Joe ropes, attended by Jimmy Murray and Joe Fowler. Tom King followed quickly after, with Tim Driscoll and Cockey John Woods. A responsible sporting man was then chosen referee, and at 1:30 A. M. the men advanced to the centre of the ring. Barnes, who was trained by Tom McAlpin, locked in fine condition; on the other hand, King locked too fat.

Finer Roune—Both men went at it with a will, hitting and slashing away without any attempt at science, until king saw Barnes a cross-buttlesk throw, landing lim heavily. Time, 39 seconds.

Sacrop Kenn.—Barnes was thrown again with a heavy thud on the door. First blood was claimed for Barnes, but not allowed. Time, 45 seconds.

Think Boxen.—After some lightning fighting on both sides Barnes got in a heavy blow on King's face, and anid intense excitement sent him to the floor. Time, con minute.

Foverin Rown.—King locked shaky. His forchead

tickets, which were \$5 each, were admitted, and,

SEVENTE ROUND - King came up smiling grinly, while irnes, sithough dazed, showed no seems yet of punish-cut. Kinz managed to rend in a left hander, which arily closed Harner's left eye, and in a struggle Harnes wagnin the under man. Time, I minute. Ethirum Rouxn.—King found his way powerfully to urner's nose and body, and at the finish had all the best U. Time 2 outsides.

I those the men fought at close quarters, Barnes now ting the best of it. King managed, however, to keep the old smile of good nature, although his face showed a panishment he had received. Time of those rounds, CORTESTO, FOURTESTO, AND FIFTS ENTER ROUNDS.

cone another all over the ring, and preactions apphase. Time of these rounds, 2 minutes 45 seconds.

In the sixteenth and last round both men were prempt, and the blows rained thick and fast, till cries arose among the spectators, "Look out." Stop the fight?" Lock the doors!" The police are coming up stairs!" Here they are!" A heavy pounding was heard at the door. Some of the crowd were trying to get out of the window, others hid under the stage. Finally the referce ordered the men up stairs. Joe Fewler and Jimmy Murray put on a new set of boxing gloves and began a scientific boxing match. Then the doors were opponed. It turned out, however, that a Coroner and a lot of other Long Island officials, who came with proper credentials to witness the fight, had been belated and had just arrived. They apolegized for having in-alvertently interrupted the performances. The referee then ordered the men to enter the ring did not put in an appearance. Five minutes was given him in which to show up. Jim Driscoil finally said:

"It's no use. If you give him five years he

coll finally said:
"It's no use. If you give him five years be wen't come in. He's got enough."
King was then brought into the ring. He King was then brought into the ring. He said:

"Gentlemen, I can't fight any more. I've injured my wrist."

The referee, therefore, awarded the purse to Barnes. The time occupied was just twenty-one minutes for the sixteen rounds.

Old ring goers say that Barnes reminds them of George Fulljames in his style of ducking and quick countering. He was born in Sheffield, is 38 years old, stands 5 feet 2½ inches high, and weighed 131 pounds. He has fought twelve battles in the prize ring, and in his first essay beat Monk Andrews. Afterward he defeated Tip Taylor, Jimmy Magin, George Armesfield, Walter Jessep, Jimmy Parsons, Pit Nourseberry, Pea Bowe, and was whipped by Jim Moran, who stood seven inches taller, and was 37 pounds heavier, and was beaten again by Legs Holden, who stood 6 feet ½ an inch high and weighed 195 pounds.

Tom King was born in Lendon is 31 years old, stands 5 feet 4 inches high, and weighed 136 pounds. He beat Ned Timony, Jim Cannon, Punch Dorsey, and Johnny O'Brien.

PUGILISTS IN COURT

One of Capt. Daly's Free Still Badly Discol ored but Able to Wink.

Big Capt. James C. Daly, with a badly discolored eye, was in Justice McCullough's court. Joe Pendergast, who fought with him at Silver Lake on Oct. 8, sat directly behind him. Wm. E. Harding of the Police Gazette was arraigned as an aider and abettor of the fight. His counsel explained that Mr. Harding had to go out of town by a night train to attend to some sporting business in another State, and Justice sporting pusiness in another State, and Justice McCuliough postponed his examination without a renewal of ball. Then Charles Johnson, who was the referee of the fight, and seemed to be as proficient in law as in rugilism, ably pleaded for an adjournment in his own case, on the ground that his lawyer was unavoidably defined. His examination, too, was adjourned. District Attorney Gullagher asked that the cases of Pendergast and Daly be postponed, as he had a violent cold, and was physically unable to attend to them. Daly had no lawyer, but Pendergast's lawyer moved that the complaint against his client be dismissed, as there was nothing in it to show that an illegal act had been committed.

Does your motion apply to Mr. Daly also?" asked Justice McCullough.

I have not the honor to represent Mr. Daly," replied the lawyer, looking very steadily at the statwart puglist with the black eye. The statwart puglist with the black eye. The statwart puglist with the black eye tooked very steadily at the invyer for a single second. Then, wordessly, but with a broad comprehensive wink of the discolored eye, he retained him, regardless of expense.

I move," said the lawyer. That the complaint against Mr. Daly be dismissed."

of him cotions denied," said the Justice.

"An exception taken," said the lawyer. "And from pure courtesy to the District Attorney! consent to an adjournment."

All the examinations were postponed until next Monday. McCullough postponed his examination with-

Fire Ladders Raised High in Air.

There was a clatter of heavy hoofs on the spiral in front of the City ball resterday morning, and a curious truck lead of fire indders painted bine and finished in gold rattled up. Two thousand people quickly gathered in an ellipse about the truck and five young men in red chirts and fire caps sprang to the ground, unlitched the horses, and began to turn a crank industriously. After they had ground a long time, and nothing had come of it, Mr. J. H. King, the inventor of the truck and fire ladders, slepped up and directed attention to an iron bar and a tant rope which had escaped the attention of the men at the crank. The men send, 'Oh, to be sare,' languised, topk away the fron red and recased the attention of the men at the crank. The men send, 'Oh, to be sare,' languised, topk away the fron red and recased the attention of the men at the crank. The neal send, 'Oh, to be sare,' languised, topk away the fron red and recased to the freshe work of becam to grind axish. This time the result work of becam to grind axish. This time the result work of the great another crans, and the ladge to a stop the men ground another crans, and the lag extension ladder reared itself into fine ar perpendicularly. Three of the men rean mindly up, and while their companies ladder reared itself into fine are perpendicularly. There of the men rean mindly up, and while their companies ladder reared itself into the are for the precisions. A big canvas hox was hosted up to them, and they imposed in and elle safely to the ground. The experiments occurred to harry. The inventor said that the ladder sould be after the first to the same of the distributions of the content of the same of the same person of the person of the person of the same per curious truck lead of fire ladders painted blue and

District Attorney McKeon telegraphed yes-

District Attorney McKeon telegraphed yesterday to San Francisco requesting the police sutherities to hold Charles F. Dewey, who is under arrest there upon a charge of obtaining money fraudulently from Boston merchants. Mr. McKeon informed the San Francisco police that the Grand Jury of this county had just indicted Dawey for forgery in the second degree. The indictment is based moon the compaint of J. W. Nightingale, commission broker of as Broad street, who says that he received a letter of advice from Dewey dated in Montreal informing him that Dewey had shipped two thousand toxes of cheese by the steamsing sarrias to Biodgett a tio of London, and spicosing what purported to be a hill of lading and a bone afth draft for \$12.103.32. The draft was accepted, and had by a cheek on a bank of this city. Shiesenjeucity Mr. Nightingale issuand that the half of lading was a forgery.

Train Robber Stillwagoner Sentenced. George Stillwagener of Greenpoint, who was

TO BE HANGED ON NOV. SS.

John Chicholm, Trembling and Unable John Chisbolm was taken from the jall in Newark to the Court House yesterday morning o be sentenced to death for shooting his wife. He was not aware that the sentence was to be pronounced, and had hope that the Court would grant him a new trial. He was looked in the o'clock Justices Depue and Johnson took their seats upon the bench. Among the few persons present was Chisholm's old mother. She was

'May I speak to the Judge?" she asked of Clerk Dusenberry in a trembling voice.

The clerk said it would be proper, and she walked toward the bench. Her eyes were wet with tears. Justice Depue waved his hand to dissuade her from approaching him.
"You will go with Mr. Kalisch," he said.

The woman stopped, then started again

ward the bench. Seeing that the Justice did not want to speak to her, she turned and rejuctantly left the court room with Mr. Kalisch, her son's counsel.

Justice Depun then said the Court was ready to decide on the application for a new trial. This application was based on the claim that Julia Honkins, a newly discovered witness, contradicted the State's principal witness, contradicted the State's principal witness. Elia Macomber, the sister of the murdered woman, who said she was quite near to Chrisbolm and saw him deliberately point his pistol and firs. Chisbolm testified that she stood at the gate, where she could not see him well, and Julia Hopkins now says she was passing the house at the time of the shooting, and saw Elia Macomber at the gate.

Justice Depung said the reals is that name at the said of the real of the reals of the shooting. ward the bench. Seeing that the Justice did

Julia Hopkins now says she was passing the house at the time of the shooting, and saw Elia Macomber at the gate.

Justice Depue said the rule is that newly discovered evidence must be such as would and ought to affect the verdict if presented to a jury. The new evidence in this case fails far short of the requirement. The bearing of Elia Macomber in court showed that she is not a woman who would be likely to commit perjury. And she could not have made a mistake about the shooting, because her mind was lixed on the occurrence. It was not so with Julia Hopkins, and it is more probable that she is in serior. Moreover, outside of that given by Elia Macomber, there was sufficient evidence to convict Chisholm. His own remarks just after the shooting showed that he did not then think it was an accident.

The Justice denied the application, and directed that Chisholm be placed at the bar. After a few minutes, during which his counsel informed him of the Court's decision, and told him that he must nerve himself for the sentence, the prisoner was led into the court room. He was neatly dressed, and appeared to be composed, but sighted when Prosecutor Keen moved that sentence be pronounced. Justice Depue asked Chisholm if he had anything to say.

Nothing more than I—"

The prisoner's rate lips trembled, and he could not finsh the words. He stared at the Judge with a wild look while the sentence was pronounced, and his body twitched when he heard the words.

And you be hanged by the neck until your body be dead."

The time fixed for the execution is Nov. 22. Twelve jurors were appointed to witness it.

coved \$5,000 a year and his expenses. He accompanied them to Europe.
In 1877 William became executor upon the leath of Mr. Blodgett, and it was alleged that he found that there was due his brothers more than \$100,000 for advances made to him. In 1871 the executors filed their first accounting. At that time no guardian had been appointed for Beverly. 1871 the executors filed their first accounting. At that time no guardian had been appointed for Beverly. Beverly's affidavits assert that the fifth accounting, now pending before a referee, showed that about \$175,000 had been overpaid to the two eider sons. It is also alleged that from 1859 to 1875 there were balances in favor of the estate of from \$200,000 to \$250,000, which were deposited in a private bank of one of the executors, and on which interest was allowed only for six months after the testator's death. The will provided that Mrs. Tilden should be the guardian of the children, and the executors had the liberty of paying the money to her or super intending the personal expenses of the children. Instead of paying the money to her, the affidavits say, they paid it to the sons, and then made up statements of the amounts paid out, and secured the signature of the widow to authorize their expenditures. It is alleged that when the division of the property was made it was found to be so reduced that there was only enough left to provide for the amounts paid out was found to be so reduced that there was only enough left to provide for the amounts of the widow and to give less than \$190,000 to the two younger sons.

The executors denied the charges against them, and declared that every dollar had been accounted for, and that the sons had ratified all the expenses. The Surrogate says that Beverly's agreement estops him from making such elegation as he now raises. The Surrogate has no power to inquire into the validity of the agreement. He denies Beverly's potition.

MUST DRINK OVER A LUNCH COUNTER.

The Sats of Liquor Over a Public Ray De-cided to be Higgs! in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 16 .- A decision has just been handed down by the Supreme Court of Massa-chusetts which makes illegal the sale of liquor over a public bar, notwithstanding the provi-sions of the license law. Cornelius A. Rogers of Great Barrington had licenses of the first and fourth classes, permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises. A compinint was made against him for keeping

toxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises. A complaint was made against him for keeping and maintaining a tenement for the illegal and maintaining a tenement for the illegal and maintaining a tenement for the illegal selling of intoxicating liquors in that he kept a public bar in violation of the statute, a clause of whiteh reads as follows:

Each license of the first, second, and third classes shall be subject to the further condition that the incresses shall not keep a public bar.

The Presiding Justice ruled that if the jury were satisfied that the defendant kept a bar or counter, and that this bar or counter was kept by the defendant open to the public, so that all respectable people had access to it and were there supplied indiscriminately by the defendant with intoxicating liquors, the same being sold to such as asked therefor and drunk upon the premises, as stated by the witnesses, without at the same time ordering or eating food of any kind, then they would be justified in finding that the defendant kept a public bar within the meaning of the statute. Exceptions were taken to the ruling of the Court and the full bench has overrued the exceptions. The Court says:

It was continess the purpose of the Legislature to discourage to some extent the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises, except in connection with meals of liquor to be drunk on the premises, except in connection with meals and select and delegate of income there similar delected designed and lised for the purpose of facilitating the sale and delegate of income there are drunk not in connection with meals altered as a counter, taile, shelf or other similar delected designed and lised for the purpose of facilitating the sale and delegate of him one when the cannot there are drunk not in connection with meals include the fact that the defendant kept a public bar. Exceptions overruled.

As nearly every first-class hotel, saloon, and drinking establishment in Massachusetts sells liquor over what the Court finds to be a public bar. and does

Honoring the Confederate Bead.

Nonrolk, Oct. 16 .- The remains of the South ca solders recently disinterred at Arborton arrived here from Washington this morning. The flags in the thy and harber were at half unast, bells were tolded, and shudreds of a tionfelter for retorans were in line in the living and military procession.

DRINKING DESPITE LAW ONE CITY IN MAINE WHERE MEN DRINE

AT OPEN BARS.

hanges that Have Takes Place is Liberal Bangor—The Trickory Met with Else-where is the State—Portland's Low Dives BANGOR, Oct. 15 .- Under the fanatics the public bars of this city were all closed in 1877 volume, became degraded. The Republicans Jerrard Sheriff of Penobscot county. There stoppage, and men dodged in by back doors ook drinks from "bottle carriers" and from fallen women, joined so-called clubs, the primary object of whose formation was to obtain liquor and a place to drink it, but which soon grew to be gambling dens, and formed the foundation of the fare banks which until re cently cursed Bangor. Not a drop less of liquor was consumed, but the liquor that was sold got to be the vilest stuff purchasable. Jerrard's régime was a costiv one for Penob-soot county, and prohibition lost much.

In 1880 the Fusion or Demogratic-Greenback party elected a set of county officers very unlike the Republicans, especially as regards the liquor question. There was a decided change n city affairs, and, although the police ofter loscended upon dives and on retailers who had no Federal license, bars were soon doing business openly all over town. Thus matters have noss openly all over town. Thus matters have continued ever since, although the Democrats only elected their Sheriff at the last election. Public sentiment seems to be decidedly against prohibition in Bangor, irrespective of politica. The Republicans have played with the temporance radicals for years, and the latter seem never to have realized the fact until the other day, when Neal Dow, in a letter to an advocate of prohibition in Massachussetts, declared that The time has come for us to break with the Republican party."

The latest effort to enforce the law in Bangor has proved an immense failure. In fact, not a

And the second not account of the shooting, because her mind was taked on the occurrence. It was not so with Julia Hopher of the shooting, because her mind was taked on the occurrence. It was not so with Julia Hopher of the shooting showed that he did not than the Hot and the shooting showed that he did not than the Hot shooting showed that he did not than the Hot shooting showed that he did not than the Part of the shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed that he did not that her than the Hot shooting showed and the Hot shooting showed and the her than the Hot showed that the Hot showed that the Brand Shooting showed the Hot showed that the Hot showed that the Hot showed t

firough the back doors, and sought the secu-sion of hotel basements, where wretched stuf-was easily obtained. The effect of the probib-liory law was that poor rum in a basement was substituted for a fair quality of liquor at an

substituted for a fair quality of liquor at an open bar.

In Lewiston, a manufacturing city on the Androscoggin River, the radicals have things their own way, also, and imagine that they prevent the selling of beer to the factory operatives. But it is the same old story as in Portland. There are no decent bars, but a multitude of dives, in which gambling and other criminal practices are combined with beer selling. The Dexter people have discovered a brilliant scheme for overreaching the liquor constables and obtaining all they want of the ardent. They import it in quantities from New Brunswick to Bangor, where it is allowed to lay in bond at the Custom House. The importers sell the packages, which are small, to Individual purchasers, and when these packages are brought to Dexter directed to private citizens the constables cannot seize the stuff.

FOILED BY THE LAW.

Charles Allen and Ella Vincent Do Not Succeed in Getting Married.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 16 .- Charles Allen and Ella Vincent, the young runaway couple who were arrested here yesterday and afterward released, went to Utica, where they were rearrested and urned over to an officer who started back to Ciyde with them. When they were arrested

here yesterday Allen said:
"I became acquainted with the young woman five months ago. I am a mechanic and have

five months ago. I am a mechanic and have worked in the portable engine works at Clyde. I get acquainted with this young woman at the louse where I boarded, and she worked, and you know the rest."

Did you consuit Miss Vincent's father and mother concerning your betrothal and proposed marriage?" the Chief asked.

"Yes; I obtained their consent. At first they objected on account of Elia's age; but I thought I had met that objection before we left Clyde."

"Why, there ain't no runaway match about it," the young woman excanned. "Ma knew I was coming. We left the house this morning, and I kissed her good-by. We met pa when we were near the depot, and we shook hands with him and bade him good-by, and I kissed him."

"Why Mrs Vincent packed Elia's trunk for

we were near the depot, and we shook hands with him and bade him good-by, and I kissed him.

Why, Mrs, Vincent packed Ella's trunk for her this morning," suid Allen.

Yes: I know ma don't know anything about this telegram. Pajust got excited and sent it—that's air.

It's all square, my word for it," said Allen.

"If they want us to get married we'll get on the train and go back there. We're not afraid to meet them. Or Ella may go back if she wants to: there's no abduction about this business. We were to have left Clyde about a week ago, but Ella's mother wanted her to wait a week longer so that she might have a proper outfit for the occasion, My home is in Boston, and we are going there to be married and live."

"I should think that the most unobjectionable way for you to do would be to get married in Clyde," the Chief suggested.

"Perhaps so, but then I have my private reasons for not doing so," Allen replied.

While the Chief of Police was waiting to hear from Clyde the young folks walked out of town and took a train at De Witt. Allen is said to have a wife and two children in Boston.

Another Grand Jury to Go at the Books. A Grand Jury, to act in the Oyer and Ter-niner, will be chosen on the second Monday of next north. The object of summoning it is said to be a desire on the part of Mr. McKeon to afford an ample opportuon the part of Mr. McKeon to afford an ample exportu-nity for investigating the affairs of the Department of Arrears, the Water Register's Bureau of the Department of Public Works, the stock and bond department of the comproduct's office, and any other department of the city flavoriment that may uppear to need an overhaul-ing. The Yourf of Oyer and Terminer biraid Jury, un-like that of the teneral Sessions, which is limited to a term of one month may sit from month to month. The last was sworn in in 1877.

Stolen from Mr. Bonner's Stables.

William O Brien, 16 years old, of 122 West William O'Brich, 16 years old, of 122 West Pitty fourth street, an exerciser of horses in Mr. Robert Bestner's challes, was before Justice Herriagn in York, ville Polite Court restoring charged with steading a fox sight is prote worth \$100. Joinson the stalle kepper, charged him with cassing the roise to John Sweny, 15 years old, of 130 West Fift, section street, wherehy was arrested by Policesian Yailer; when about to pawn the rote. Both here were temperately committed to allow their the communicate with their parents. GRAIN ELRYATOR CHARGES.

Their Duration and a Doubt About a Co-

At the meeting of the Railroad Commis sioners in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Simon Stern, on behalf of the Board of Trade and Transportation, sought to show that the rates of commutation are too high on the Harlem and Hudson River Rail-roads. Chauncey M. Depew and Vice-President Hayden sought to show that the rates a present charged are even lower in some re-spects, than are charged on other roads. Mr. Depew presented a statement showing that while the railroad was taxed by the town of East Chester only \$299.21 per year from 1858 to 1860, it was taxed \$7,482 per year by the same town from 1880 to 1882. The following is the substance of the answer of the railroads to the recent action of the Commissioners with refer-ence to grain elevator charges:

rocent action of the Commissioners with roferonce to grain elevator charges:

We are in receipt of your notice in reference to action
proposed by your Board upon the allessed neclect of the
New York Contral and New York, Lake Frie and Western
Rairoad Companies to aboil-h elevator charges at their
elevators in New York and Jersey city. The conditions
surrounding the question are such that we could not
immediately follow your recommendation without seciously injuring the commerce of New York as well as our
rown business. While the elevators at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rosson, and Montreal charge one cent a bushol
for elevating grain and delive it direct to the vessels
hecause the steamship and elevator plera are one to see
at those points. While the elevators at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rosson, and Montreal charge one cent a bushol
for elevating grain and delive it direct to the vessels
hecause the steamship and elevator plera are not to see
at those points. When you were compels us to lighter the grain
at an expense to us of three-quarters of one cent a
bushol and subjects the grain to one cent
a bushol additional charge by the floating elevator which transfers it from the lighter. If
by abolishing all charges at our elevators, the elevators
at all the rival ports retained by doing the same, then,
as ships in New York harbor would still refuse to leave
their wharves and come to sur elevators, the use of the
floating elevator would be a necessity, and there would
he an unavoidable observation and subjects the Verney Synnia and Baltimore and Ohjo Companies with
the Penney Synnia and Baltimore and Ohjo Companies with
the Penney Synnia and Baltimore and Ohjo Companies with
the Penney Synnia and Baltimore and Ohjo Companies with
the Penney Synnia and Baltimore and Ohjo Companies untended to avoid the discrimination referred to, and putall the ports on a parity of charge, and commercial fairness requires that they be fully consulted. No time has
been leat by us in procuring such consultation, but no
co

ourselves would regret, but it has been impossible as yet to accomplish the result.

The Commissioners will take action on this in executive session, and upon their decision will denend the question whether their power to compel the railroads to do as directed shall be tested in the courts.

Mr. Depew. at the close of the meeting yesterday, called for the charter of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and intimated that Mr. F. B. Thurber personally constituted about the whole of that body. Mr. Stern promised to supply full information on that point, and said Mr. Depew had been making his speech on the subject so often that it had become quite familiar, although, as a matter of fact, the Board of Trade and Transportation was a reputable body of merchants, recognized in the law under which the Railroad Commission was formed.

MEMORABLE PRICES FOR HOPS.

injurious Effect of the Remarkable Fluctus. tions in 1888 and 1883.

One of the largest hop dealers in this city said yesterday: "The hop season of 1882 and 1883 is one which will long be remembered. especially on account of the extraordinary fluctuations from the middle of May, 1882, down to the 1st of September, 1883. A greater calamity could not possibly have happened to the American hop growers, for while a few profited by the fluctuations a very large maority of growers lost in the end. Thousands of farmers have increased their hop acreage, and thousands who never before grew hops

of farmers have increased their hop acreage, and thousands who never before grew hops have gone into hop raising. The American growers who think that the farmers in England and on the Continent of Europe have been oblivious to the situation will awaken from their delusion some day.

"For instance, the uniform price for choice hops in New York for several weeks prior to March 19, 1832, was 25 cents a pound. Then the market advanced slowly until Aug. 11, when the price quoted was 50 cents a pound. After that the price advanced about five cents a pound every week until Nov. 10, when it was \$1.10 a pound. They remained at this figure until Nov. 24, when values began to decline about five cents a pound as week until Jan. 5, 1883, when there was another raily, and the price went up to \$1 a pound. Here it remained for several weeks, when another decline set in and continued to Aug. 3, at which time 28 cents a pound, and so remained for a week or two, when it began to decline again, and hops are now quoted at from 18 to 25 cents a pound, according to quality.

"The true cause of the very high prices was not the failure of the English crop, as was generally supposed, but it can be laid at the door of the speculators. There was no better reason for hops going up to a dollar a pound than there was for potatoes to go up to \$50 a barrel. "We may not have grown as large a crop this year as was expected, owing to the three menths drought on the Pacific slope and to the setting out of new fields has taying, which will not come into full bearing until next scanson, but if we have a favorable crop for 1884 and 1885 farmers may stand from under."

ARIZONA HUGHES'S FRIENDS.

Shang Draper, Mike Cleary, and William A gray-whiskered man, with a benevolent ace and a liberal expanse of forehead, leaned for a long time against a door post at the entrance to the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon, and watched the proceedings within with ovident interest. Suddenly he was quite eclineed by the entrance of three well-dressed. well-fed, and bustling mon, who walked confidently through to the examination room with evident familiarity with the court. One of the three was handsome, young, and of middle stature, with brown hair and a slock moustache. He carefully straightened the surface of his silk hat with his glove. Next him was a taller man with an immense moustache, and a

of his silk hat with his glove. Next him was a tailer man with an immense moustache, and a high forshead which had encroached upon the limits allotted by nature to the hair. The third man had a round head and a rosy countenance, and was clad in a fawn-colored overcost.

The gray-whiskered man at the door followed quietly after them. He was Thomas Hughes, the complainant against "Mike" Cleary, the pugnist: Thomas, otherwise "Shang" Draper, and William Seniett, whom he charges with swindling him out of \$5,000 by shamming to get up a prize fight between Jem Mace and John L. Sullivan, and pocketing the stakes which Hughes was induced to put up. The small man was Cleary, the tail one Draper in whose saloon a couple of murders had been done in the morning, and the rosy-checked person was Bennett.

Justice White conducted the examination. District Attorney Fellows moved an adjournment, saying that he bad had no time to propare the case. Jacob Fromma moved for Bennett & discharge on the ground that the charges set forth by Mr. Hughes were not sufficient to show any crime, since Bonnett was only the stakeholder and was not charged with any thise pretence. The dismissal of Cleary and Draper was moved on the ground that no false pretence was shown. It should be shown, the counsel said, that some act had been committed by which the rathle peace or property had suffered, but on the statement of the complaint Hughes himself was arranging a prize fight, contrary to the statute and contrary to a be would hold him and see what the commant on would show. The case was then adjourned to Monday. Oct. 22, at 3 P. M.

Little Sufferers to Waterbury.

Little Sufferers to Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 16 .- Ada Baldwin, one of the victims of the punic in the Kim street school restorday, received such severs internal injuries that he cannot live . Ada Moore had several tones broken

Lynching a Negro Murderer.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 16 .- On Monday a STATESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 16.—On Monday a white man named Redmond got into difficulty with one Campbell, a negro, during which Campbell fired three shots at Redmond, killing him instantly. Campbell was acrested and piaced in just. Last night thirty marked min took Campbell from the Jail and himg him to a tree half a mile west of Statesville. The lynchers did their work so quietly that the town was ted disturbed, and the occurrence was not known generally until the body of Campbell was found hanging this morning.

'A Connecticut Desperado's Sentence. WATERBURY, Oct. 16.-William Davis, a wellknown desperado in western Connecticut was sculenced by Judge Culver in New Haven to-day to two years' inprisonment to esticing Mary Mulcahey, a girl only 14 years old, from her home Davis in married. The sirt is now in an asylmn in New For Se. Davis fird when his crime was discovered, and after a long estigation of the constances in a home in sharon, hidden to tween two feather beds. His wife now dericances him.

Resuming Work in Cont Mines.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 16.—The Rochester and Pittsburgh mines were to day worked with a full con-plement of men. A squad of thirty detectives from New plement or men. A squan or thirry detectives from New York arrived at Rochester this morning. They were acut toack as the present force of detectives was simulated to going! the mines The long goals miners between business of Philistophy are weatened and it is the even that the backbone of the strike is braken attimust reports from Reynold ville say that both since there are determined, and will not yield a single point.

AGAINST IMITATION BUTTER

AN REFORT TO STOP THE ILLEGAL BALE OF BUTTERINE

Sabstance 70 Per Cent. of which is Said to

be Lard, and which Members of the Ex-change Aver is Sold for Real Batter. One hundred and twenty-five members of the Mercantile Exchange signed a petition calling for a meeting of the Exchange to discues the illegal sale of butterine. The meeting

was held in the Exchange yesterday immediately after the first call. The President, Mr. Washington Winsor, presided. Mr. J. H. Seymour presented resolutions whose preamble said the word butterine was used for the purpose of deception. The substance was made of a small portion of butter and a large amount of deederized lard, and was sold as real butter. The resolutions provided that a committee of five should be ap-pointed to confer with the Attorney-General, the State and city Boards of Health, and the District Attorneys of New York and Brooklyn. in order to induce them to enforce the law

against selling unmarked imitation butter.

These resolutions brought Mr. Coe Adams to his foot. He said he considered them as a reflection on his action as the Chairman of the Oleomargarine Committee. He thought it

Oleomargarine Committee. He thought it would be a diagrace to him to have the resolutions go on file. He wepta little, and said: "Excuse these tears."

Mr. John A. Smith said it was well known that butterine was being sold everywhere as pure creamery butter. It was not right to dish out deodorized lard to a customer who paid for butter. He was willing to subscribe from \$100 to \$500 to enforce the law.

Mr. Seymour said imitation butter had the right of protection as long as it was sold on its merits. Butterine had come into existence after the laws against oleomargarine had been passed. It was first called suine, but that name proving to be unpopular the word butterine was substituted with the purpose of deception. The word was used in England with the same meaning that oleomargarine has in this country. Seventy per cent. of it was lard, and it was sold by retailers as pure creamery butter—thus robbing and swindling the buyer. No man who seld butterine would use it on his own table. It should be sold for what it is. It was hard for a manufacturer of pure goods to live while he was being undersold by fraudulent initations.

Mr. Burns said he believed the movement against butterine was begun because butterine had interfered with the speculations of butter

Mr. Burns said he believed the movement against butterine was begun because butterine had interfered with the speculations of butter dealers. Within the past two weeks they had run the price of butter up eleven cents, and now when they were stuck on it at a high price they sought to sustain the price by raising a hue and cry against butterine. He considered butterine a godsend to the public: because of it pure butter could be bought cheaper. It was of better quality than common butter, and he would not hesitate to eat it.

A member said that the rapid rise in the price of butter had been occasioned by the butterine manufacturers buying up the butter in the market.

A member said that the rapid rise in the price of butter had been occasioned by the butterine manufacturers buying up the butter in the market.

Mr. B. F. Van Valkenbergh said he knew of retail stores which bought butterine for eighteen cents a pound and retailed it as butter for forty cents a pound. Samples of what was said to be fine butter, taken from three groceries in Brooklyn proved to be butterine. People sees on much of it that they begin to think it is the product of a new way of making butter. The butter merchants should combine, and, whenever they find a dealer selling fraudulent butter as real butter, should advertise the fact. If necessary, they should post men with placards in front of his store. At present butterine was coming into the city by the car lond, unmarked and unbranded.

A member, who is a retailer, said that he had tried to sail butterine on its merits and under its own name, and found there was no sale for it whatever. He made the experiment because he found that the sale of butterine as butter by other dealers had greatly injured his butter trade. The fraud drove honest men out of the business and only dishon st men could hold their trade. It was a question whether the wholesale dealers would care to give credit to such men. In England an inspector takes a sample of butter from the retail stores, and if fraud is persisted in the stores are closed. It would be well to have such a system here.

Mr. Burns remarked that this country had endured English rule as long as it wanted it, and when it was done with It had kickel it out. Mr. Fish said he had questioned forty retailers and all had admitted that they were selling butterine as butterine.

The resolutions were carried unanimously. John S. Martin, W. H. Duckworth, B. F. Van Valkenbergh, Louis Mendal, and J. H. Seymour were appointed as the committee. A resolution was adopted as the committee. A resolution was adopted as the committee to take steps to prosecute the retailers.

HIS OWN SOLITARY WITNESS.

Courtney Sentenced to State Prison for Life

Daniel Courtney, a longshoreman, was ried yesterday in the General Sessions for murdering Thomas Young, a 'longshoreman, at 199 South street, on the afternoon of Sept. 4. Courtney is enfeebled by rheumatism, and he had the appearance yesterday of a man wh had drunk deeply. Deputy Coroner Donlin testified that he had found a pistol-shot wound above Young's left ear. The skin about the

testified that he had found a pistol-shot wound above Young's left ear. The skin about the wound was frayed and blackened by powder. The builet was found imbedded in the brain. He also found an angular scalp wound, extending to the bone.

Policeman Thomas Maher testified that he searched for Courtney vainly on the night of Sept. 4. On the morning of the 5th he watched the house of Courtney's sister, and followed her to a house at 92 Union street, Brooklyn. There, in a woodshed, he found Courtney asleep. When Courtney was awakened he trembled like a man who was recovering from a debauch.

Julius Meyer, bartender at 199 South street, testified that Courtney lay down on a table in the back room, shortly before the shooting. He appeared to be asleep. Young went to the back room and took a seat near the table, Courtney suddenly got off the table, and said to Young: "Get out of here!" Young made some reply that did not reach the ear of the witness, and Courtney drews pistol, held it to Young's head and fired. Young fell back in his chair, blood flowing from a wound in his forchead. Courtney replaced the pistol in his hip pocket and went out. John Shaw, John Groth, and Patrick Norton, lodgers at 199 South street, corroborated Meyer.

Courtney testified that he merely struck at Young with the pistol, and that it expladed without any purpose on his part to fire. This was the case for the defence. Recorder Smyth sentenced him to State prison for life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—With regard to the sestimment of Brams Brothers, clothers, of New York and San Francisco it is stated that the tinemess in this city has been estensibly sold to William Hyams of Nes

A Deaf Mute Wedding.

STAMPORD, Oct. 16.-There was a wedding in 81. Andrew's Episcopal Church here today which pos-sessed peculiar interest, because both bride and bride groom were deaf unites. Mr. Asron Witmever of Lan-groom were deaf unites. Mr. Asron Witmever of Lan-caster, Pa., was the groom, and Miss N. Eliza Lackwood of Standord, a graduate of the Hartford Deaf and Dunk Institute, was the bride. The marriage service was read by the Rev. F. W. Bratiswaite, rector of St. Andrews and was interpreted to the couple by the Rev. Dr. val-lander, rector of St. Andrewth and the rector of St. Andrews bride received numerous presents. The couple will re-side in Lancaster.

\$4,600,000 of Capital Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16. - The Union Steel Company CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Union Steel Company was incorporated to day with a capital stock of \$4.80, 000. This company is organized to purchase the plant of the Union from and Steel Company. The plant is that the creditors shall take diffy cents out the dollar in cash or preferred stock in the new company. All the creditors have sayed to this with the exception of these tors have agreed to this with the exception of these hoffing about \$40.80 of the \$2.81,000 of old indektedness. The date for the resumption of work at the mills is still very indefinite.

Who Billed Hose Ambler ! STAMFORD, Oct. 16.—The Stamford Herald of commercial will contain the following. After a most careful and schaustive examination of the evidence in

the Corener's hearing of the Rose Ambier murder case. State Attorney Presented informs us by does not think to be warranted in presenting lewis to the transford dary for indication and this ends the matter, we presume, as for as levies to do the definition of the control of the matter was presume. As to who while Hose Ambier, the question is still open for discussion.

Mr. Morrison Moved to Wrath.

Prittshungn,Oct.16. - Robert Morrison, a claim gent, who was reported by some of our papers to have thed from the city ten days ago, leaving a number of per-cous monoping the less of amounts varying from \$245 to \$1.201 has returned, and will enter suit against the papers for likel.

Hovey's Fate to the Governor's Hands. ALBANY, Oct. 16.-Gov. Cleveland heard Ed-

ward linery's commet and father to day and said be would consider their request that the said for marder-cess a Line of the bank of the New York on Freiny be commuted to life in prisonment.